

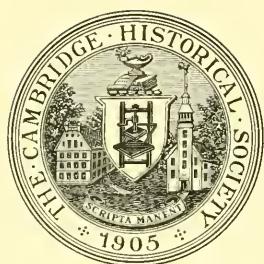
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ADDRESS
ON
THE SEAL OF THE SOCIETY
JANUARY 28, 1908
BY
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

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THE SEAL OF THE SOCIETY

THOSE of us who are charter members will remember that at the first meeting of the Cambridge Historical Society, held in the old Brattle House, June 17, 1905, it was proposed that the seal of the Society should show the Washington Elm. There was some objection to this, not that any one doubted the claims of the venerable tree to fame, but it seemed more fitting that the seal of the Society should embody the history of the town, and carry us back

to a time when the elm was a mere sapling, if indeed it had sprung from a seed.

Several designs were proposed, but finally one was adopted that seems most appropriate, uniting as it does the powers that have made the history of Cambridge, — the Church, the College, and the Press. The seventh article of the By-laws reads as follows: "The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Day Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words *Scripta Manent.*" To-night I wish to speak to you of some of those men and women who long ago trod the streets of Cambridge, of whom I hope in future your seal will remind you.

I had begun to make some researches in England regarding some of these early settlers when the Club of Odd Volumes brought out Mr. George Emery Littlefield's exhaustive treatise on "The Early Massachusetts Press, 1638-1711." In that I found the answer to most of my queries; but as the book is not easily accessible, I hope you who have read it will pardon my quoting freely from it, and hereby I acknowledge my great indebtedness to Mr. Littlefield.

I will begin with the centre of the Seal, the so-called "Day Press." "One soweth and another reapeth. Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors," are the words of Holy Writ that come to us when we think of the Rev. Jose Glover. We do not know how many a broad stone he laid in the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and of Harvard College. It would be difficult to prove all our indebtedness to him, but he is a man who should not be forgotten when Cambridge and Harvard College count up their benefactors.

Rev. Jose Glover was the son of Roger Glover of Bowcott, Berks, and his wife Susan, daughter of Robert Goodwin, a rich citizen and salter of London. Roger Glover was a West Indian merchant and owned ships; at the time of his death he possessed a large estate. One of his residences was the Manor of Ratcliffe, on the Thames River opposite the Pool, in the parish of Stepney. The

little village of three hundred years ago is now swallowed up by the great docks. Here, within sound of Bow bells, Jose Glover is said to have been born. There were nine children, Jose being the eldest son; two daughters were older and two younger; the eldest daughter married Robert Pemberton of St. Albans, son of Roger Pemberton, who was the uncle and godfather of Roger Williams; Sarah, the youngest daughter, married Francis Collins after her father's death. The second son, John, was a barrister and inherited Ratcliffe Manor; the three younger sons, Roger, Richard, and Ralph, each in turn received a commercial education at the Merchant Taylors' School, and all were traders to the West Indies, carrying on their father's business. The name Jose seems to have been a stumbling-block to many who insist on writing Joseph or Jesse. In his will Mr. Glover spelled his name Jose. My idea is that he was named for one of his father's Dutch friends. The name is found in Holland at this time so spelled, and doubtless was brought there by the Spaniards, whose form of Joseph is Jose.

Jose Glover was sent to Cambridge University, but as the records at that time were not kept there as at Oxford, we do not know the name of his college. He was the fellow-student of many of the noted ministers who later came to New England. Nine graduates of Cambridge who had held livings in England were in charge of New England churches before 1635. In 1624 Rev. Mr. Glover was settled at Sutton, Suffolk, about five miles southwest of Croydon, now swallowed up in greater London. Before he received the benefice the young rector had married Sarah Owfield, daughter of Roger and Thomasine (More) Owfield. Mr. Owfield was a citizen of London and a member of the Fishmongers' Guild. At his death in 1608 he left an estate of more than £15,000, so Sarah must have been quite an heiress. Katherine Owfield, her cousin, married Col. George Fleetwood, one of the regicides, who is said to have died in America; and Mrs. Glover's brother was Sir Samuel Owfield, one of Cromwell's lords. Rev. Jose Glover had three children by this marriage,—Roger, born at Sutton in 1623, Elizabeth, and Sarah; and in 1628 Mrs. Glover, aged thirty, died. On the west wall of the present church of St. Nicholas, Sutton, is a slab of gray marble flanked by carved pilasters, with a moulded cornice above and below. Upon the upper cornice is a semicircular pedi-

ment containing figures of Mrs. Glover and her three children, the eldest five years old. On either side is a small obelisk carrying the coat of arms, and over the pediment is a circular panel containing the impaled arms of the lady and her husband. All of the monument is of white marble except the inscription slab, which is of gray Bethesden marble. I have here a rubbing of the inscription, which I present to the Cambridge Historical Society. I wish I could show you a portrait of the lady whose wealth doubtless helped to bring the first printing-press to America, but in lieu of that I will read the pen-picture drawn by her sorrowing husband and recorded on this marble tablet. The inscription reads:

DEATH TO MEE IS GAYNE
HERE VNDER LYETH INTERRED
THE CORPS OF THAT VERTVOVS &
RELIGEOVS GENTLEWOMAN AND
SERVANT OF GOD MRIS SARAH GLOVER
ONE OF THE DAVGHTERS OF MR.
ROGER OWFELD CITIZEN AND
FISHMONGER OF LONDON LATE
WIFE OF MR IOS. GLOVER & RECTOR
OF SUTTON BY WHOM SHE HAD 3
CHILDREN VIZ ROGER ELIZ
SARAH SIEE DIED THE 10TH OF IULY
1628 AT HER AGE OF 30 YEARES
IN MEMRY OF WHOME HER SAID
HUSBAND HATH CAVSED THIS
MONVMENT TO BE ERECTED
24 May An Dom 1629.

This monuinent presents unto your View
A woman rare, in whome all gracie diuine,
Faith, Loue, Zeale, piety, in Splendid hue,
With sacred Knowledge, perfectly did shine.
Since then examples teach, learne you by this
To mount the stepps of euerlasting blisse.

Like many another sorrowing husband, Mr. Glover paid his wife the compliment of very soon giving her a successor. His second wife was Elizabeth Harris, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Harris and granddaughter of the Rev. Richard Harris of Padbury, near

Oxford. The father of the second Mrs. Glover graduated at New College, Oxford, in 1586, was made D. C. L. in 1612, was Rector of Langton, Oxfordshire, of Inkeborrow, Worcestershire, and Canon of Hereford. He was Rector of Bleechingly when he died in 1635, and in early life had been chaplain to Lord Ellesmere. Mrs. Glover's uncle, Rev. Richard Harris, was a graduate of New College, Oxford, where he held many preferments, being Regius Professor of Greek, 1619-1622. About the time of her marriage he became Warden of Winchester College, where he died in 1658. Mrs. Glover had two brothers,—Edward Harris, who graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1621, and became a barrister of the Inner Temple; and Richard Harris, the youngest of the family, who graduated at New College, Oxford, in 1640, and became one of the first tutors of Harvard College. Rev. Jose Glover had two children by this second marriage, Priscilla and John.

We thus see that Rev. Mr. Glover had a wide and varied connection through his father, his three younger brothers, and his first wife's family with the rich merchants and traders, through his brother and brother-in-law with the legal profession, and through his second wife's family with those prominent in the church and in educational work. Possessed of an ample fortune and rector of an important parish, he was eminently fitted to bring the needs of the Infant Colony and College to the knowledge of many men of influence in different spheres of life.

Rev. Jose Glover was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Company in New England, having subscribed £50. Associated with him, and subscribing the same sum, were his brother-in-law Joseph Owfield, and Richard Davis, whom he styles in his will "my ancient friend."

It is probable that Mr. Glover had imbibed Puritan doctrines at Cambridge, but the first intimation that we have of his views is obtained from the petition of Edward Darcey, who held the presentation to the living of Sutton, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This document, dated December 12, 1634, declares that Rev. Jose Glover "refused to publish the Book of Sports," and that he, Edward Darcey, Esq., "did in his desire to have due obedience given to the royall comannnde of his sacred Matie cause the same booke to bee published in the said Church by a neighbo' minister." This

book was written by King James the First in 1618, and declared that it was the king's pleasure that "no lawful recreation should be debarred to his good people, which did not tend to the breach of the laws of his kingdom and the canons of the Church."

The contents of this book was ordered to be read in the churches, but the command was not enforced until, in 1633, Charles the First ordered that the book should be read in all the parish churches. This excited the indignation of the Puritans and greatly contributed to the downfall of the monarchy. In 1649 the Long Parliament called in all copies of the Book of Sports and ordered them burned. Rev. Mr. Glover was now suspended from his duties as Rector of Sutton. Mr. Darcey hoped that he would conform and be restored to the parish as rector. Mr. Glover held it under consideration and turned his thoughts to New England.

It is now pretty well proved that Mr. Glover made his first voyage to this country in the spring before this petition was presented to the Archbishop. We know that he was in London on March 13, 1634, when he witnessed the will of Francis Drake of Esher, Surrey, who died March 17, leaving to "John Drake, my cousin William Drake's son £20 to be sent to him in New England and to Joanna Hooker, who is now in New England, £30, at her marriage." This was probably the daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, minister of the First Church in Cambridge, who married Rev. Thomas Shepard, her father's successor, in 1637.

Rev. Jose Glover was part owner of the "Planter" of London, and it is thought that he sailed in this vessel April 7, 1634. Stores purchased by Mr. John Humphrey were on board, and it is believed that he and his wife, Lady Susan, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, were passengers on this voyage. The "Planter" arrived in Boston in June, 1634.

As an adventurer of £50 in the common stock of the Colony, Rev. Jose Glover was entitled to a house lot of half an acre and a farm of two hundred acres. If he applied, and these lands were not granted to him within ten days of his landing, he was at liberty to select land from that not appropriated. Mr. Glover's house lot was on the north corner of the present Court and Washington Streets, where the Ames Building stands. He also had three acres of land fronting on Cambridge Street, between West Cedar and

Charles Streets. No record of grants was made in Boston until 1645. The General Court had ordered such records to be kept as early as March, 1635, but only one town (Cambridge) had complied with the order. "The Proprietor's Book of Newe Towne" was handed in to the court October 27, 1636.

It is probable that Mr. Glover began to build immediately on his Washington Street lot. He was a legal inhabitant of Boston at this time, for only such shared in the allotment of land at Rumney Marsh (Chelsea) and Pullen Point (Winthrop). To Mr. Glover was granted "nyne and fortie acres of land at Rumney Marsh, which his widow sold in 1639 to John Newgate." Mr. Glover also bought the windmill at Lynn of his fellow passenger, John Humphrey.

How long Mr. Glover remained here is not known. He must have found many old friends and Cambridge fellow students among the settlers here. Roger Williams, own cousin of his brother-in-law, who had been supplying the Plymouth pulpit for three years, returned to Salem not long before Mr. Glover's arrival, and Winslow offered the pastorate of the Plymouth Church to Mr. Glover. He declined this, for all his interests were in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and though a non-Conformist he was not a Separatist. It is surmised that the presidency of the new College at Newe Towne (Cambridge) was also offered to him, but of that no proof has yet been found. He had definitely given up the rectorship of Sutton, for, June 10, 1636, his successor was inducted there.

Mr. Glover was now free to work for the Colony and for the education of the youth here. He was eminently fitted for the work. He returned to England, and went about preaching and speaking in various counties. He was a convincing preacher, as we learn from at least two persons who attribute their conversion to his words. How many were influenced to send money to the new College we do not know, but we do know that he collected £50 for a font of type, as he saw what an important help a printing-press would be. With his own money he bought a second-hand press, and, in June, 1648, he entered into a contract with Stephen Day¹ of Cambridge, England, locksmith, to embark with

¹ Stephen Day spelled his name without the final *e*, as may be seen in the majority of the documents signed by him, so I have retained that form though it is usual now to spell it Daye.

his family on the "John" of London, for New England, there to exercise his trade. The family consisted of Mr. Day, his wife, two minor sons, Stephen, Jr., and Matthew, Mrs. Day's son by a former marriage, William Bordman, and three men-servants. The passage money, £44, was paid by Mr. Glover, who also provided Day with kettles and iron tools to the value of £7; all of which was to be repaid within "Twenty and fower monthes next after the arrivall of said Stephen Day, the father, in New England aforesaid. Or within Thirty daies next after the decease of the said Stephen Day." This would be the date at which both the sons of Stephen Day would be of age and their father would have no more control over them. It is thought that the sons had been apprenticed to a printer and knew the trade. Stephen Day the elder was only a locksmith, but might be useful in setting up the press, which probably Mr. Glover intended to manage with the help of the lads, while Stephen, Senior, prospected for iron and opened up that industry, a business in which he was later engaged.

All arrangements being made, the Glover family, consisting of Rev. Jose Glover, his wife, Roger, Elizabeth, and Sarah, children of his first marriage, and John and Priscilla, the children of the second wife, John Stedman his faithful steward, various servants, and the Day party, eight persons, embarked on the "John" and sailed from London late in July, 1638. On the voyage Mr. Glover fell ill, probably of the smallpox, and died. He had made his will on the 16th of May of this same year. His friend Richard Davis and Rev. John Harris, warden of Winchester College, his wife's uncle, were the executors. It is believed that before sailing Mr. Glover had purchased the house of Gov. John Haynes, which stood in Cambridge, facing what was then called the Market Place, now Winthrop Square. It is the only house mentioned in "The Proprietor's Record" as having a court. It was doubtless built with two wings stretching westward and enclosing a court-yard, such as was common at that time in England, and was like the house which Governor Haynes afterwards built in Connecticut. It was at that time by far the finest house in Cambridge, and in the "John" came plentiful furnishings for the house.

In the College Library are the papers used in the suit between Dunster and the Glover heirs, and among these we have two affi-

davits from maids of Mrs. Glover describing the splendors of the house. "Eleven down beds there were," says one, "all well fitted and furnished for use, one of them having phlox and Cherry Curtains, ingrain, with a Deep Silk Fringe on the Vallance and a smaller on the Curtains, and a Coverlett suitable to it made of Red Kersey and barred with a green lace round the sides and two down the middle. Also there appertained to that bed an outlining quilt, also to another a blew serge suit, very rich and costly curtains and valances, laced and fringed, and a blew Rug to the bed." "There was also a Greene Suit in the same manner, also another Red wrought suit with a Stoole and all things complete. Also a Canopy bed with curtains, a chest of Drawers of which one of that chest was full of fine Linnen, a Damask Suite, several Diaper Suites, a fine yellow Rug with a starr and with abundance of flaxen Linnen for common use. In another part of the Chest of Drawes tapes and tafetys for Screens and Shades." "There were Damask and Holland table cloths, napkins and side cloths and 3 sorts of Hangings, one of tapestry, and fringed hangings." There was brass and pewter in abundance and silver plate, "a Greate Wine Bowl and a Greate Sugar Dish and Chaffin Dish, beside those that were used in the Court." "A very fair salt with three full knobs on top of it, 3 other silver Pitchers of lessor sorts, a great silver Tankard with 4 mugs to stand on the table quite fine, 6 porringers one small and 3 greate bowles, 4 mugs and a pot, a silver Grater with a cover on it, 6 plain Trenchers, plate, also Blanketts and Coverletts and Rugs, usually employed to furnish so many beds."

Stephen Day, who saw this silver set out in the Haynes house, estimates it to be worth in England £200 or more, and mentions in addition "a very faire and large silver bason and Ewer and a great quantity of spoons."

The Glover family being now established in Cambridge, Mrs. Glover bought of James Luxford the house on the west side of Crooked Street, now Holyoke, where later the first grammar school was built, and there the Days lived, and Mr. Littlefield says the first printing-office in this country was established.

It seems strange that in the flood of historical stories that we have had these last years this coming of the first printing-press should have been overlooked, for there is much of romance

about it. We can well picture to ourselves some of those who met the sorrowing party on their landing. Of the fifty Cambridge graduates who at this time held parishes in or near Boston many must have been personal friends of Mr. Glover, and some at least, knowing of his expected arrival, would be ready to welcome him and his family; then those who were interested in the College now established at Cambridge must have been anxious to see Mr. Glover and learn what success he had had in England in his work of collecting money for the College. Rev. Thomas Shepard would certainly be there; since Mr. Glover's former visit he had married Joauna Hooker. His half-brother, Samuel Shepard, with his young wife would not be wanting, for to him had been committed the care of the college buildings and Roger Harlakenden, then living in Governor Dudley's house, young, and so eager and full of interest in all that concerned Harvard and Cambridge, so soon himself to fall a victim to the dreaded smallpox; and Nathaniel Eaton, who was to have the care of the students for one year more. All these and many others must have welcomed the mourning party as they made their entry into Cambridge.

In his will, which was proved in London the following December, Rev. Jose Glover says: "It is my will and pleasure that my deare and loving wife, whom I have ever found very faythful unto me should enjoy all my estate in Lands and chattles and goods both in New England, likewise all my estate in Old England during her life. And it is my will that she shall at her charge maintaine and liberally educate all my children." Mrs. Glover seems to have been capable of managing the affairs and caring for the children, but the responsibility was great, the oldest child being only in his fifteenth year.

In 1640 Richard Harris, Mrs. Glover's younger brother, took his degree of B. A. at New College, Oxford, for which he had been fitted at Winchester College under the care of his uncle, John Harris, the warden. The summer after taking his degree he came to America, probably in the ship that brought over Henry Dunster; together they came to Cambridge, where from that time Mr. Harris made his home with his sister. The College was now without a head. Rev. Nathaniel Eaton, after having administered a beating to his usher, Mr. Bristoe, had fled, and Rev. Mr. Shepard and Mr.

Elijah Corlet may have been trying to instruct the youth, but a competent man, who could give his whole time to the College, was needed. Mr. Dunster was the elder of the two new arrivals; born in 1609, he was now a little over thirty, had taken his B. A. at Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1630, and his M. A. in 1634. It is not known that he had had any parish in England. He had been in the country only three weeks when, on August 27, 1640, "About ten magistrates and sixteen elders called him to be president of the College." Beside the instructing of the youths he had to superintend the preparation of their food, beg money to keep them, and attend to all the minor duties of the College. At that time the New College had been begun, the walls only were finished, and Mr. Hugh Peter and Samuel Shepard, who had the charge of the building, had gone to England, so Mr. Dunster had to finish it. Mr. Richard Harris was appointed tutor, and for him a Chamber in the New Hall was finished at a cost to the College of £5. 19s. 11d. It was double the size of any other chamber, and was the most luxurious. It was "sleled with Cedar round about," contained a chimney, was boarded all around with pine, *i. e.* wainscoted, had glass in the sashes, and was furnished with a form and table. Mr. Richard Harris died in 1644, bequeathing the so-called "Great Salt" to Harvard College. It had belonged to his father, Rev. Nathaniel Harris, Canon of Hereford, and had been brought to this country by his sister, Mrs. Glover. It bears on the upper side of the rim the initial G, and below, I and E, which stands for Glover, Iose and Elizabeth. On the lower part is the inscription, "The gift of Mr. Richard Harris of Cambridge, 1644," placed there at a later date.¹ Mr. Harris lived in the New Hall but was a member of his sister's family until her death. He died August 24, 1644, and is buried in the old burying-ground on Garden Street, but no memorial of him is there to be seen.

Rev. Henry Dunster had not been president of the College a year when, on June 22, 1641, he married the widow of the Rev. Jose Glover and went to live in the Haynes House. Mrs. Glover was not strong and only survived her second marriage two years and

¹ By Mr. Thaddeus William Harris, with the approval of President Edward Everett, Mr. Harris having taken pains to look up the history of this and other pieces of old silver belonging to the College.

two months, dying in August, 1643. Mr. Dunster now had the care of the five children. Roger went to England and was slain at the taking of Edinburgh Castle in 1650. Elizabeth lived seven months in the home after her step-mother's death and then married Mr. Adam Winthrop, the son of the Governor, a young man of twenty-four; she lived with him seven years, dying in 1648, leaving one child, Adam. About the time of her death her own sister, Sarah Glover, married a younger son of the Governor, Mr. Deane Winthrop; they lived at Pullen Point, now called Winthrop, in the house that is still standing. They had nine children; the sons all died young except Jose, who lived to be thirty-six, dying in 1702 without issue. There were five daughters, four of whom married; the youngest was the wife of Atherton Haugh.

Of the second Mrs. Glover's children, John, graduated in 1650 at Harvard, went to England and took his degree as M. D. at Aberdeen, where he died unmarried about 1668, having made much trouble for his step-father, President Dunster, regarding the settlement of the involved estate. Priscilla, the youngest child of the Rev. Jose Glover, married Capt. John Appleton of Ipswich. She died February 18, 1697, aged sixty-three. Her son John Appleton married before her death, 1680, Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of John Rogers of Ipswich, President of Harvard College; her granddaughter Margaret married in 1725 Rev. Edward Holyoke of Marblehead, President of Harvard; her grandson, Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, was pastor of the First Church in Cambridge for more than sixty-six years, and many of his descendants married into Cambridge families and were well known here.

That the Colony felt greatly indebted to Mr. Glover is shown by the fact that in 1639 the General Court granted to his widow six hundred acres of land, no one receiving so much except Rev. John Wilson, pastor of Boston.

In 1644 Mr. Dunster married again and the following year he moved into the President's house, that he had built with money begged from his friends. This stood where Massachusetts Hall now stands; and here came the printing-press, to be under the eye of the President. The house on Holyoke Street had been sold, but Mr. Dunster afterwards bought it back, and the Faire Grammar School was built there. Matthew Day was still in charge of the

press, and here in the President's house were printed the "Proceedings between the Narrowgansetts and English," Samuel Danforth's Almanac in 1646, and the "Almanac of Mr. William Pierce, mariner." Then the second edition of the "Bay Psalm Book," the "Commencement Theses" and the "Book of Lawes." In May, 1649, Matthew Day died, leaving the house on the corner of Harvard Square and Dunster Street, now marked by a tablet, to his mother. His father lived there until 1668. He also left three-quarters of the Fellow's Orchard to Harvard College, of which he had been steward, his looking-glass to John Glover, then a senior in College, and to the two little children of President Dunster by the second marriage a silver spoon each. Samuel Green, at that time thirty-five years old, succeeded Matthew Day as printer.

The press remained in the President's house until he left Cambridge. Up to this time a certain amount of the profits of the press went to the College, because the fount of type was its property; the rest went to the Glover heirs. The second president, Rev. Charles Chauncey, had a large family, and he asked to have the press removed. A print-house had been begun but was never completed, as the money came in so slowly; the College that had been built for the Indians, about where Matthews Hall now stands, was deserted, and it is probable that the press, that was now principally used in printing Eliot's Bible and his translations into the Indian tongue, was removed to the Indian College. In 1658 Mr. Hezekiah Usher bought a much better press and type in England, with money provided by the College, and both were placed under the charge of Mr. Samuel Green. The last of Mr. Eliot's translations printed in his lifetime was Rev. Mr. Shepard's "Sincere Convert," in 1689, and the last Indian book printed in Cambridge was John Cotton's "Spiritual Milk for American Babes," in 1691.

July 9, 1680, Messrs. Jasper Danker and Peter Sluyter visited Harvard College, and they record: "We passed by the printing-office, but there was nobody in it. The paper sash however being broken we looked in and saw the two presses with six or eight cases of type. There is not much work done there. Our printing office is well worth two of it and even more." This is the last account we have of the old press from an eye-witness. Glover's press, second-hand when he bought it, had been used here for fifty-

four years; meanwhile there had been many improvements in presses, so probably when the Indian College was pulled down the venerable press was sold for old iron.¹

By 1718 President Dunster's house had been pulled down to make way for Massachusetts Hall. The Great and General Court had granted £3,500 towards the erection of this building, and as we see it now on our seal it has stood for nearly one hundred and ninety years. It was used first as a dormitory, later, flooring and partitions being removed, as recitation rooms; now, on Commencement days the President and officers of Harvard College await here the Governor and distinguished guests, and from its door the procession starts for the Commencement exercises. Long may it stand, the oldest building of Harvard, standing on the site where once the first press in the United States printed the first American literature!

A little to the south of Massachusetts Hall was built the second meeting-house of the First Church in 1652. Here ministered the third pastor, Rev. Jonathan Mitchell, called The Matchless. From his house President Dunster had but few steps to go on that memorable Sunday, July 30, 1654, when the Spirit moved him to remonstrate against the rite of infant baptism, an act that cost him his office and forced him to leave the Cambridge that he loved so much that on his death-bed he begged to lie in the old God's Acre on Garden Street. Here also ministered the pious Mr. Nathaniel Gookin and the saintly William Brattle. In 1706 was erected the Third Meeting-house, where Rev. Nathaniel Appleton preached until 1756, when the Fourth Meeting-house, the one shown on our seal, was built, very near the site of its predecessors. In this his-

¹ There is an ancient printing-press in the possession of the Vermont Historical Society now in the State House at Montpelier, which is said to be the "Daye Press." It is thought that Samuel Green gave it to Timothy Green, who gave it to the Spooners, who went to Norwich, Conn., to establish a printing-office. They took it to the New Hampshire Grant, where it was used in 1777 to print the first book printed in Vermont; it passed through the hands of many Vermont printers, and was finally given to the Vermont Historical Society by the newspaper men of the State. Those curious to know whether this is the original press brought to Cambridge by Mr. Glover are referred to two papers by General Rush E. Hawkins, entitled "The Daye Press," published in *The Literary Collector*, December, 1903, and March, 1904.

toric building the Provincial Congress, with John Hancock as president, met to elect a Committee of Safety, in 1774. Later the Congress met here again to watch the movements of the British troops. Here Washington and his officers attended public worship during the siege of Boston and listened to the preaching of the venerable Mr. Appleton. Here in 1779 the delegates from towns of Massachusetts met and framed the Constitution of the Commonwealth, that was ratified in 1780. Here for over seventy years were held the Harvard Commencements and the inaugurations of the presidents and other solemn exercises. Here General La Fayette was welcomed by a grateful people in 1824. In 1833, just two hundred years after the first meeting-house was built in Cambridge, this historic building was pulled down.

I think you will now agree with me that every part of our Society Seal is suggestive. The printing-press, the only one in America for thirty-five years; the crest of two books, typifying the books written and books printed in Cambridge during nearly three centuries; the Greek lamp, symbolic of classical learning; the oldest college building now standing; and, lastly, the historic old meeting house, where for nearly eighty years town and gown met to praise Him who had carried our forefathers safe to New England.

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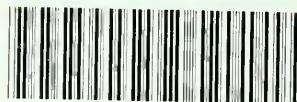
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